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Exports and Imports

ONE evidence of the unfairness of anti-administration critics is the effort to attribute the decline in the value of exports to the operation of the Democratic tariff. That to this law must be attributed much of the increase in imports is undeniable, and to that extent the tariff is responsible for the decline in the excess of exports over imports, but it is not responsible for the decline in the total value of exports. In the first place, this value was greater than in any previous year, except 1913. If it is due to the lower tariff schedules that exports were of less value in 1914 than in 1913, to what is due the fact that they were of greater value than in 1912, and in previous years, when the tariff rates were much higher than now?

The Responsibility of Directors

THE mere filing of the suit against the New Haven Railroad directors for restitution of shareholders' money misapplied by the road's management may complete the education of directors in modern corporations. In all countries it has been the custom for the majority of a corporation's directors to be purely ornamental. Their names were desired to lend strength and dignity, and their duties were considered discharged when they received the golden fee after directors' meetings. In England they call the members of such boards "guinea pigs" and let it go at that.

But it is being made abundantly clear that the nominal controllers of large corporations are to be held to a very actual accountability for the doings of the concern, whether they had any influence in directing the acts or not.

That shareholders are themselves in a measure responsible for directors' acts, inasmuch as they can raise their voices effectively in criticism, is only in a measure true. Shareholders in large corporations are many in number, and are frequently scattered all over the world. In practice all that can be, or is expected of them is that they try to elect an efficient directorate. A "dummy" is not within that classification. He is about to disappear from the sphere of "big business" because he will find it too expensive to remain.

Freight Rates and Wages

GLASON THOMPSON, in charge of the Bureau Railway News and Statistics at Chicago, makes out a good surface case for the contention of the railroads that increases in freight rates should be granted, but, unfortunately, as in the case of most special pleading, he does not take all factors into consideration. In summing up, he says:

The average of freight rates in the United States to-day is unreasonably low—relatively to rates in other countries—it is ridiculously low. On the other hand, the average pay of railway employees is unreasonably high and relatively to freight rates it is ruinously high.

It is scarcely fair to compare freight rates in the United States to the rates in the old countries, because the hauls here are longer and the cost of loading and unloading and other expenses incident to shipping are lower. It costs relatively less to ship goods 1,000 miles than it does to ship them 100 miles. A rate of 7 mills per ton per mile for 1,000 miles is really higher than a rate of 6 mills for one-tenth that distance, and the profit is greater. As to wages, there are other expenses, and it is generally understood that those expenses could be lowered under a more economical system. Moreover, a little less profit to bankers and financiers would mean a little larger income for the railways.

Freight rates probably should be higher, but it is not altogether wage increases or rate reductions in the last few years which account for the decreases in incomes. The Interstate Commerce Commission, in its unofficial report on the rate question, and the experiences of the New Haven and the Frisco systems, suggest several of these reasons.

The Price of Meat

OF recent years meats of all sorts, from the juicy beefsteak to the delicate squab, have shown a steady adherence to only one activity—increasing prices. It is now agreed on all hands that the movement upward will in the very near future be so accelerated as to cause the cow, not to jump over the moon, which implies a return to earth, but to jump on the moon and stay there.

The fact is more interesting to meat eaters than the reasons that explain the fact, although they are important enough. Chief among them is the statement that increased population has decreased grazing lands, resulting in fewer cattle in proportion to population than ten years ago. The remedy proposed is the obvious one, of inducing farmers who do not now raise live stock to turn their attention to that profitable industry, which they will doubtless do as soon as they are convinced that food animal crops are more profitable than those to which they now restrict themselves. In the Eastern States, in particular, it is held that the raising of cattle and pigs for food could be advantageously resumed.

The situation, actual or impending, is not desperate enough to threaten starvation, even if meat prices become almost prohibitive. There are other foods, and there will be a

positive gain to the country if the cost of beef and pork reaches such a point that we will be forced to have resort to less expensive, though equally nutritious, substitutes. Our waters abound in toothsome and wholesome varieties of fish. Cheese as the main factor in a meal is too little understood. And other inexpensive but valuable and comparatively ignored articles of diet might be mentioned.

The country will survive, no matter what the beef barons do to it.

Intolerance

PROJECTED anticigarette legislation in Georgia gives pertinence to the fear of the Richmond Tobacco Trade that the success of State-wide prohibition in Virginia may encourage a movement to evict tobacco from the State. It is significant, of course, that Louisiana should approach a similar experience, with the development there of sentiment to outlaw the cigarette. But in Georgia the danger is more imminent. A bill aimed at cigarettes and cigarette papers is pending in the Georgia Legislature, and there are strong chances for its passage.

Already Eastern papers of saner mind are ridiculing Georgia and Louisiana. They are justified. They know that restrictive legislation against tobacco is impossible of enforcement. Its one effect is to demoralize industry, temporarily at least, and to make law-abiding citizens nominal violators of law. The fundamental trouble with all originalators of sumptuary laws is that they act on impulse rather than judgment, from emotion rather than reason. About the evils of the cigarette, we will not undertake to enter argument, since that is useless. We do know that its most meretricious critics are men who never used one, and we do know that as many persons are injured by pipe and cigar as cigarette.

The main point is intolerance, the intolerance of the well-intentioned but hasty gentlemen who used the ancient, but unhappy, device of playing on prejudice and ignorance to foist what seems to them good upon communities. "Take what I prescribe for you," is the slogan. One can change physicians who proscribe unwisely. We are more helpless against the politician, and his unwitting ally, the zealous crusader.

Wise Centralization

SO much has been said and written of the strong federalistic tendencies of some features of the new trust bills that many old-fashioned States' rights people are showing a disposition to be alarmed. Particularly is this so in case of the railroad securities bill. The fear is groundless, unless one is more than a strict constructionist, and believes in retaining for the States, as far as possible, even those powers which the Federal government at its discretion may assume.

The bill takes from the State control of railway stock and bond issues. It places in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission the right to specify what railroad securities shall be issued, and it allows the commission to give sanction to the issuance of securities, though such issues be forbidden by State Corporation Commissions. To that extent State powers are transferred to the Federal government.

However, there is here no infringement of the rights of the States. Congress is given control over interstate commerce by specific provision of the Constitution. Power over stock issues, now exercised by the State, can be assumed by the Federal government without doing violence to the Constitution; without even giving to it a strained construction. This being true, the only question involved, in so far as the powers of the States are concerned, is the wisdom of the transfer. That, it seems to us, is unquestionable. Control by one central authority of such an important function of corporations doing business in all the States is greatly preferable to control by individual States. The whole nation is affected; the whole nation should control.

"I shall vote for Himman," says Colonel Roosevelt. But Himman is a Republican. Suppose the Progressives put forward a candidate? Will the Colonel still vote for Himman? If so, will the Colonel vote for a Republican or a Progressive? If a Progressive, why does he vote the Republican ticket? If a Republican, what will become of the Progressive party? And what is the Philadelphia North American just now—Republican or Progressive?

Colorado woman, who may run for Congress, says she thinks the election of a woman will help the suffrage cause in the East. If she were a man, she would say that "yielding to the pressure of friends and numerous letters, etc." It takes a woman to find a new excuse.

"What would the newspapers have had to talk about this summer had they not had Mellen and the New Haven to make front page sensations?" asks Charles S. Mellen. Mr. Mellen is nothing if not original. Who else would have thought of laying the blame on the newspapers?

Madame Caillaux may have proven that "the female of the species is more deadly than the male," but the trial of her case demonstrates that when it comes to hysterical folly, the two sexes are on a par in France at least.

Senator Reed says, "There is anxiety in certain newspaper quarters lest I should wander from the Democratic fold." The anxiety, Senator, is lest you won't wander.

Hearst damns the new currency law. Had always thought pretty well of that piece of legislation, but had no idea before that it was perfect.

The underwriters seem to think that the Shamrock has as much chance of crossing the ocean as American yachtsmen have that she will lift the cup.

"Wilson a Poor Loser," says editorial headline in 'steamed Baltimore American. Isn't he excusable on the ground of lack of experience?

If what they say of his habits be true, Ex-Huerta will not emulate the example of another noted Ex in demanding a third cup of coffee.

To the extent of its power, the Senate Committee on Banking is blocking business progress.

A man has been discovered who says he lives in Chicago because he likes the town. He is in the psychopathic ward.

A man is not a railway time table, the efficiency engineers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Nobody would ever use a French woman as a model for a figure of Justice.

WAYSIDE CHATS WITH OLD VIRGINIA EDITORS

"Heaven has no rage like love to hatred turned, nor hell a fury like a woman scorned," quotes the Newport News Times-Herald. While other folks are insisting upon exactness in quoting, we might as well join in the game and point out to the Times-Herald that while its rendition makes better rhyme, it is not just what Congreve said.

"Colonel Roosevelt may have intended in his Pittsburgh speech to indicate the line of attack he expects the Progressives of the country to follow, but he will have to talk a little louder," says the Bristol Herald-Courier. "If he wants the majority of the Progressives of the Ninth Virginia District to hear him," they heard, instead, his "I shall vote for Himman." Now Himman is a Republican.

Says the Free State News of the latest addition to Virginia journalism: "The loss sustained by the discontinuance of the South Hill Enterprise, and the Baywood News, is largely offset by the appearance last week of the Lawrenceville News. This paper enters the field with eight pages of bright, newsy matter, with make-up and general appearance worthy of a city paper. Lawrenceville has for some time felt the need of a live, wide-awake organ to represent the many activities of the town and county. The News bids fair to do all this, and more. We extend our warmest welcome to this latest addition to Virginia journalism."

For the benefit of the Blackstone Courier, we mention the fact that we have just read the same editorial in three Virginia weeklies, and not knowing which one to give credit to, cannot reproduce it.

The Farmville Herald is entirely too pessimistic over the outlook in Mexico. The happy solution is not coming magically, but it is coming.

The Pincastle Herald joins the others who have regretted the retirement of Judge Staples from the bench. "Judge Staples has served on the bench with credit to himself, and he resigns to renew the practice of law because his salary is not sufficient to educate his children and protect his old age."

"Does New York build so many subways because it is traveling in that direction?" The Times-Dispatch asked some days ago. The Halifax Gazette replies that it is doubtful, "because for every subway they build a dozen skyscrapers." Our whole theory is wrong, then, for we know that not that many people are headed in the direction taken by the skyscrapers.

While we have the Gazette before us, and think of it, we will inform Editor Lacy that we did not single him out for honor when we went him that "nuts" little ship, bearing our brain child. We did not even have the slip printed for his special benefit. It's just part of the routine, brother, and you are not entitled to a swelled head.

Blackstone Courier, attention! We've just seen that canned editorial in another Virginia weekly.

"We advise all our sister towns in Virginia to secure the Claiborne as soon as possible," says the Fredericksburg Free Lance.

RANDOM COMMENT ON "DOWN HOME" VIEWS

North Carolina is also after the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench left by the death of Mr. Justice Lorton. "All that is needed for North Carolina to be at the forefront in all departments of the United States," says the Durham Sun, "is a place on the Supreme Bench."

Chief Justice Clark, of course, is the Tarheel put forward by the press of that State. The Raleigh Times declares that if Indorsements count for anything, Judge Clark will get the appointment, adding that "President Wilson could make a popular and at the same time worthy, appointment by naming the North Carolina jurist."

The State-wide primary question is still a live topic in North Carolina, but the down-home comment is less pepperish. The Newbern Sun notes this fact when it says that it is glad that those Democrats who have been working so hard for a legalized primary seem to have learned that it is not at all necessary to have to advocate the legalized primary, to abuse the State Democratic platform and berate their own Democratic leaders.

"When the land monopoly is a thing of the past there will be contented men and women in the Mexican republic," says the Twin City Sentinel. That is true, but its truth emphasizes the fact that the problem in Mexico cannot be settled by the retirement of one President and the election of another, no matter how soon the latter may be. The land problem will take years for settlement, and then it will take other years for a roving, bandit people to become accustomed to a sedentary life of work. That's a long row to hoe in Mexico. Wilson is right so far, but his policy now is merely a preliminary.

"The movement for the commission form of government in Asheville is not dead," says the Asheville Citizen, "and neither does it sleep. It is merely waiting for the appointed hour." Wouldn't it be better to appoint the hour and work to that end? All things may come to him who waits, but they come sooner to those who go after them.

"That is a most excellent showing made by the State banks, as announced by the State Corporation Commission," says the Greensboro Record, going on to say that "the gain in resources is over \$7,000,000." Is there no refuge for the calamity howler anywhere?

"Vance County's good roads will have the effect of doubling the value of farming lands in the county within the next few years," says the Henderson Gold Leaf. It has the effect of increasing land values everywhere, and that the people of Virginia recognize that fact is becoming more noticeable every year. North Carolina, too, and all the South, are awakening to the fact that we are behind other States in this matter, though, of course, poverty is the excuse for the past. There is no excuse now.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

A Giveaway.
Little Pitchers—Can you catch mice, Mrs. Gabby?

Visitor—For the land sakes, child, what makes you ask a fool question like that?

Little Pitchers—Well, I heard ma say you were an old cat—Baltimore American.

In the Neighborhood.
Hampton—Dinwiddie told me his family is a very old one. They were one of the first to come across.

Thames—The greaser told me yesterday that now they are the last to come across.—Judge.

It Had Gone By.
Breathless Would-Be Passenger—Station master, when does the half-past 5 train leave?

Station Master—Five-thirty.

Passenger—Well, the new church is 27 minutes past, the post-office clock is 25 minutes past, and your clock is 32 minutes past. Now, in the name of goodness, what clock am I to go by?

Station Master—You can go by any clock you like, but you can't go by any train—it's gone.—Pearson's Weekly.

THE PUBLIC PULSE

Editorial Expressions From Leading Newspapers

Can't Secure the Senate.
Before this troublous session is ended the members of the United States Senate may have experienced which will make them regard without added excitement the prospect of having a woman elected to their ranks from the sovereign State of Colorado.—New Haven Register.

Pneumonia in Summer.
The death of a bank president from pneumonia is only one of several deaths from the same disease recently reported. Pneumonia, the summer-time ought to be a malady of negligible prevalence. Yet a sudden chill when the physical condition is not up to the mark may have its serious consequences in warm weather as well as in cold.—New York World.

The Millennium.
It is proposed when Theodore Roosevelt is elected Governor of New York to give him a legislative commission of the most important men in the State, to be known as the "Millennium Commission." The members of the commission would give up their time to serve the State, abolish corruption and make real laws for real people. But a step like this would abolish the Progressive party, for with the perfecting of the millennium, the necessity for progress would cease. And the Tammany tiger would fill no other use than that of a rug for the executive office.—Baltimore American.

Too Many Elections.
Only a few weeks ago 40,000 citizens of Seattle went to the polls and voted to have a new city charter drawn. It was drawn, but when submitted for adoption less than 20,000 cared enough for the vote either for or against it. This is explained by the local newspapers, which say that the people are sick and tired of so many elections. In Seattle they have the initiative and the referendum and the recall, and pretty much everything else that can be thought of, and the result is that an election for one sort or another is pulled off every few weeks. It is a great thing for the people to have all these privileges, but the majority do not seem to want to be bothered with them.—Philadelphia Press.

WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

From the Richmond Dispatch July 27, 1914.

The rumor of General Grant's death was received yesterday. It being asserted that the general, who died at age 73, was killed in the Washington campaign, which it was alleged contained an account of the arrival of his body in Washington. It is all humbug. Grant is very much alive.

Adjutant-General Griggs, of Bushrod Johnson's Tennessee Brigade, went down the river on the north bank yesterday with a small scouting party, intending to find out what the enemy was doing in the region between Newmarket Hill and the river. But a mile from Newmarket Hill, he ran upon Colonel Hooper, of Bradshaw's Federal Brigade, who was placed in the line, and immediately captured the colonel and his small staff. Very important papers were found on the person of the captured colonel. Colonel Hooper is said to be a brother of the general of the same name who was recently killed in Sherman's army.

"All quiet on the frontier in all the news that could be gotten from Petersburg yesterday. Of course, there is some skirmishing and the usual harmless but noisy shelling, but there was nothing in the shape of a real news item."

Unexpected quietude around Atlanta was the news from there last night. The Federals are now near enough to the city to throw shells in the streets, and it seems that Sherman is imitating Grant's practice at Petersburg in this particular. Aside from this and some picket firing, there was nothing doing yesterday, according to the official dispatches.

To-morrow the North Carolina soldiers will vote in camp for Governor of the State. The candidates are Zebulon B. Vance and William W. Holden. The vote of the citizens will be taken in the State on the 4th of August.

From late Northern papers some interesting news comes. Gold was selling on the 21st in New York at \$195. Came up again. No more peace rumors, presumably.

Fifteen carloads of Mormons passed through Rochester, N. Y., one day not long since en route to Saint's Rest, Great Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas, while visiting General Simon Cameron and family in Harrisburg, Pa., last week, received a telegram announcing the mortal wounding in battle of her only brother and left at once for Washington.

According to estimates made by New York papers, the indebtedness of the South to Northern merchants is \$400,000,000, of which \$125,000,000 is due in New York, \$24,000,000 in Philadelphia, \$19,000,000 in Baltimore, and \$1,000,000 in Boston. The balance is scattered over the whole Northern country.

New York papers say the weather in that city has been the hottest on record this summer and the longest continued. For days the heat has reached 98 in the shade.

Hon. A. S. Shepperd died in Forsythe County, N. C. He was a member of the old United States Congress.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Healthville.
Please tell me what are the social and religious and commercial advantages of Healthville, Va. P. E. R.
Write to A. S. Rice, Esq., Healthville, Va., and he will cover the points for you.

Various.
How many acres are in the grounds of the Capitol between the Peace Monument and the Library? What is the average production per acre for the past five years in the United States of wheat, corn, oats and rye? W. C. S.
You would have to specify boundaries more exactly. In your order, 14.1, 25.8, 29.5, 15.7 bushels to the acre.

Cipher.
What is the explanation of the far-separated meaning of the English "cipher," one as a verb, to work an example, and the other as a noun, "nothing"? T. T. H. A. S.
There are two words in English with the same spelling and pronunciation. The form which you mention first comes from Hebrew—saphar, to number—and the other from Arabic—saffra, empty.

Broadway.
Lately you stated that the length of Broadway in New York City is five miles. Is this correct? W. A. G. A. G. R. A. N. T.
The upper terminus of Broadway is at the corner of Central Park, which, measured along the street, is about five miles from the Battery. The prolongation of Broadway into the Boulevard was not a question. It is not called "Broadway" in map or directory.

Wolver in Baseball.
Please tell me what is meant by the statement that the manager of one club secures wolvers on a player and sells him to another club.

It is the provision that when any club releases any player, all the clubs in that league have the right to order, the right to take him if they choose. If the right is not taken he is secured before the player may be "sold" to another league.

Good Advice.
Former President Taft advises the American negro to find his luck in farming. There is still a great deal of cheap fertile land in the South, and all of it will improve in value, as well as to afford industrious farmers a living in the meantime.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Explaining the Situation.
You see, the people know Mr. Whitman. And, unfortunately for Mr. Roosevelt, they also know him.—New York Evening Times.

They Were No Pickers.
About the only thing that can be said of the men who wrecked the New Haven is that they were no pickers.—Chicago Herald.

BUT

ONE OF THE DAY'S BEST CARTOONS.



From the Philadelphia Record.

Dr. Brady's Health Talks

THE POINT OF CONTACT.

In modern practice the great secret of preventing infection is medical asepsis. You know what surgical asepsis is; you are familiar with the use of antiseptics to destroy germs. Surgical antiseptics, however, is giving way to a better method, called surgical asepsis. Instead of using strong, and usually irritating or injurious, germicides and antiseptics to stop the growth of germs in wounds, the modern surgeon makes it his business to keep the germs out of wounds in the operating room; that is, he practices asepsis, which is simply an ultra-refinement of cleanliness.

The Key to Safety.
If doctors possess a talisman against infectious disease, as some persons are inclined to imagine, that key to safety is medical asepsis, or strict cleanliness in their contact with the sick. Just as a more rigorous technique has done away with germicides and antiseptics in the operating room, so a more careful attention to cleanliness in contact with the sick is bound to limit the spread of infectious disease. The great majority of epidemic diseases are transmitted through contact. Neither the air nor the water nor such personal articles as clothing, furniture, books, and the like are accountable for the remarkable routes which most epidemics follow. We can usually trace them back to a single person, or a single insect, a pet animal, or a surreptitious visitor.

Soap and water, soap and water, and more soap and water, these are the best disinfectants in prevention. Some of the finest results in contagion hospitals are now attributable to soap and water and a nice interpretation of the meaning of contact with the patient.

The Lightest Touch Ever.
The bacteriologist in his laboratory, when he wishes to transplant disease germs, merely touches a minute platinum wire to the surface of the disease. In daily life the trouble is one may be sometimes innocently in contact with a person who is "coming down with" something, or from a carrier of infectious disease.

One might stand three feet from a smallpox or scarlet fever patient and not touch him, and yet be infected, even though one were not immune. To shake hands with the patient, or to touch him accidentally, and then forget to wash with soap and water before touching anything else, would surely invite the spread of the disease.

In daily life the trouble is one may be sometimes innocently in contact with a person who is "coming down with" something, or from a carrier of infectious disease.

Questions and Answers.
Mrs. B. S. W. asks: (1) What is your opinion of tuberculin vaccine? (2) Do you think ineffectual tuberculosis cures?

Reply: (1) Tuberculin vaccine is a safe test for tuberculosis in young children. The great majority of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis recognized and properly treated in the incipient stage are restored to health.

May inquire: What causes stress on my right eyelid?

Reply: Stress is sometimes due to poor general health. Sometimes eye-strain is a cause. Have your eyes examined by an oculist, not an optician, but a medical practitioner.

G. K. asks: (1) Is there any cure for hives? (2) What is the best relief? Reply: (1) Yes. (2) See your doctor. We do not suggest remedies.

Ignorance writes: My little girl, ten, sleeps with her mouth wide open, and arising her breath is very offensive. Is this a sure sign of adenoids? Reply: No. It may be chronically diseased tonsils, or chronic nasal catarrh, or mere habit. The bad odor may be from the teeth if they are decayed.

Dr. Brady will answer all questions pertaining to health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if enclosed, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Brady will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnoses. Address all letters to Dr. William Brady, care of The Times-Dispatch.

A Horse Laugh.

Motorist (blocked by load of hay)—I say, there, pull out and let me by.

Farmer—Oh, I dunno ez I'm in any hurry.

Motorist (angrily)—You seemed in a hurry to get that other fellow's carriage out here.

Farmer—That's 'cause his horse was eatin' my hay. There haint no danger of 'em eatin' it, I reckon.—Springfield Republican.

Silence Deserves Something.

We don't know how much John Lind received for his services, but, judging by what he accomplished, it was probably somewhere between 6 and 8 cents.—Boston Transcript.

More Vox Populi.

When Mr. Mellen put a motion and Mr. Morgan nodded, it was recorded as carried in the New Haven board.—Philadelphia Record.

Huerta's Final Defiance.

As he left Mexico City, Huerta defiantly refused to shake his fist with fruit juice.—Washington Star.

Peach Cobbler.

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

What pandowdy is to New England the peach cobbler is to the South, but you will not find recipes for the first in New England cookbooks, nor will you find out how to make the second from Southern cookbooks.

Pandowdy used to be made in the deepest of yellow or brown earthen pans or pudding dishes, and the peach cobbler in the widest and longest of dripping pans. For the pandowdy, apples were peeled, cored and sliced, then sweetened and lightly flavored with spices; put into the pan (a few tablespoonsful of water added), covered with a thick pie crust, and baked for several hours (beside a brick oven), until the apples were as red as cider, and the crust almost a perfect caramel. It was eaten with rich milk or cream.

The peach cobbler of the everyday making used to be a fruit pie with top crust only, but usually served so that the beautifully baked crust came on the bottom, well soaked with the hot peach juice.

Complaining some years ago because no Southern cookbook out of many consulted gave a recipe for peach cobbler, although this dish is so essentially Southern, the unhappy researcher was helped by a correspondent writing that there were a number of the most characteristic Southern dishes, recipes for which never appeared in print, as to the cobbler, she said:

"We were always told that the name came from an old family recipe, generations ago, whose master was always bringing home unexpected guests. But she always met the situation by cobbler, something, as she